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Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

To the Evening Star.

BY LEON.

Fair, lonely star, that mildly gleamest,
Softly through night's mystic veil;
I have loved thee from my childhood—
Loved thee—and I love thee still;
For to me thou ever seemest
As a guardian-angel bright,
With thy brow of peerless beauty,
Watching o'er the dreary night.

Fair, lonely star, so mildly beaming,
Thou'rt the same to which I sang
When my life, with bright hopes teeming,
Dreamed not of dark sorrow's pang
Ah! how oft', when dewey evening
Hangs her curtains o'er the sky,
Do I gaze upon thee, shining
From the starry dome on high.

Roll on, gentle, lonely star gem;
Thou canst light my dreary way—
Soothe the heart so sorely wounded
By *fond Hope's deceitful ray*.

Salem, N. C.

Literary Department.

ASHGROVE--OR THE RETURN.

"Lone—as the corse within its shroud,
Lone—as a solitary cloud,
A single cloud on a sunny day.
When all the rest of Heaven is clear,
A frown upon the atmosphere,
That hath no business to appear,
When skies are blue and earth is gay."
BYRON.

"Sojourn where you may and view the little world around you, and you will find objects to teach the lesson that fiction can never reach the wonders of truth. Penetrate into the deepest recess of the country far from cities and even villages, and well built farm houses and barns, amid fields, meadows and orchards, where plenty smiles, and where contentment ought to dwell, and there you will find that Happiness is still a wanderer, a tenant at will. Raise your eyes to that winding road, behold that dark dell on the right. There is a cabin, you can just see its wooden chimney, and now entering the road, and now moving slow and painful the figure of a human being. That being is Millman, the Hermit of Chartiers. He is too far from you to enable you to scan his worn features, and it is well, they would give you no pleasure. He is destitute, not from poverty, but he is destitute, solitary and alone on earth. Wrinkled and gray, not so much from age as from the worst of care, remorse. The youth of that man was fair in prospect as your's can be. No parents were more tender, nor other relations kinder than were those of the long deserted Millman. Years have flown away since he has had to look in retrospect on blasted hopes, on joyous youth, on times by-gone, and on futurity without hope."

It was an evening in autumn, the brown leaf told of summer gone and winter approaching; the moon was rising over the distant hills, and reddened by the pyramid of smoke issuing from Pittsburg, as the old and venerable Samuel Walton, in the gray of sunset sat on his porch, and addressing his grandson, Sumner Walton, who had but a few days returned as a Prodigal son to the parental roof, and now sat attentive to the words and kind voice of his grandfather. The parents and sisters of Sumner were present, and a placid joy after a season of sorrow sat on the hearts of the group.

"There is much in that man's life," continued the old historian, "Sumner, that may be of benefit to you, and its relation can do him now no harm, for though in, he is not of this world. Though I am old, he is my elder by many years; but this is no matter."

When the French war broke out, in 1755, I was, if not a youth, a young man, and could handle the rifle well, no small matter in those days, and I was made a militia captain, and was one of those led to the field or valley of Death by Braddock. We were on our march and were encamped on the Potomac, when, as my men in the evening were preparing supper for themselves and officers, a fine boy of between sixteen and seventeen presented himself and desired to speak to me apart. I consented, and when out of hearing we sat down on a log. He appeared weary and distressed as he told me that he wished to join my company.

"You are rather young, my boy," I replied, "from whence have you come?"

"From Virginia," was his answer, "and upward of a hundred miles from here."

"Why did you not join the Virginians?" I demanded.

His breast heaved, and he seemed unable to answer, when I again observed, "My boy, I am afraid you have fled from your parents," but assuming a tone suitable to gain his confidence, added, "tell me the truth."

Reassured, by my kindness of manner, he confessed that he had eloped from a brutal step-father, but a kind mother. That his reasons for not joining the Virginians were from fear of being known; that the rifle he held in his hand was his own, the bequest of his father, and that he was sorry he had left home, but that it was now too late to go back.

The closing observation admitted of no doubt. The army was already on the frontier, it demanded therefore but a moment for me to resolve, and I observed, "as to your return, that may be thought about when we all return or when those return who are able, in the meanwhile be a good boy, give your name out as Walton, you'll be considered a relation of mine, may be son, no matter.

As Samuel Walton this boy joined my company, and attached himself personally, to me, and a gallant and brave young soldier was added to the fated army. As to myself no wounds attested the danger incurred, but my Samuel received a wound by a ball, which crossed his forehead, and changed a very fine to a rather disfigured countenance. We returned to the Potomac, and his return to Virginia, spoken of often but always delayed from causes I could not now relate if I would, until the spring of 1759, when he had changed the boy for a very athletic man, and again did we cross the mountains in the army of General Forbes, and were at the taking of Fort du Quesne.

There were many, and myself and Samuel of the number, who had western lands as well as military glory in view in following the army a second time to the Monongahela. As soon therefore as we could obtain release from duty we prepared to scour the woods, rifle in hand.

The now beautiful country between the Ohio and the western range of mountains was then (1758-'59) one wide expanse of trees. With the fall of Pittsburg, as Fort du Quesne is now named, even the savages left the eastern side of Ohio. To such adventures this then desolation lay indeed before us, and in it we spent the winter, depending for subsistenee and clothing on our rifles. Twice we returned to Pitt, and occasionally in search of what many found a future home.

The spring of 1759 was opening, and we had more than once consulted as to our return, though we still lingered until two incidents occurred which determined our motions. We were in our rambles at different times encamped on almost every stream between the Ohio and Monongahela, and on a certain evening had raised the smoke and flame of our fire on a small branch which joins Chartier, near where Canonsburg now stands, when a couple of land hunters, on their way from the heads of Wheeling to Pitt, wound down the valley and joined us for the night. After the common inquiries were made, and while chewing our venison and bear-meat supper, one of our new friends observed, laughing, to the other:

"Dad, Jim, we must have some fun with the old bear as we go back."

"Old Millman has a rifle, Tom," replied Jim, "and may use it to kill another bear."

"He use his rifle!" replied Tom, with great contempt and turning to us continued, "I'll tell you what, strangers, there's an old brute come into this county and built a cabin in a narrow valley down this creek, and if he ain't a runaway murderer then Tom Simkins never shot a bear or deer."

"Better reason for him to use his rifle," interrupted his companion.

"Reason," rejoined Simkins in wrath, "why, with all his savage looks I know that he is a coward."

"Why do you think him a murderer?" I then asked.

"Because he looks like one," replied Simkins, "and behaves like one, as he shuns and trembles when any one comes near his den. Why are we all now so glad to meet here?"

I could not but admire the natural logic and good feeling of the manly hunter, and subjoined:

"This young man, my son, and myself intend to go on to-morrow about seven or eight miles from here to view a little better than we have done, a body of land we have marked, and then to return this way and proceed to Pitt. Now join us to-morrow, and next day we'll join you in a visit to this terrible man you speak of."

"Willingly," replied both in a breath, and after the laugh, jokes and tales of the late war, and projects of settlement, we one after another forgot, in sound and refreshing sleep, our projects.

Long before the sun of morning had beamed, we were all again on foot, had breakfast, and on our way saw the rising sun and distant mountains from the high hill over where the Stone Meeting House is now building.

Noon found us amid the hills along which the "new Red-sandstone road" was afterward traced. We made our examination and had reached on East Chartiers, the old Red-stone road, but before reaching it we heard the bells of several horses, and coming still nearer the trace, saw on the bottom a number of persons, much above any company we had hitherto encountered. We naturally joined them, and soon lost all intention of leaving them for the night. Indeed I need not attempt to give you an idea of the gladness of such meetings at such times and places.

Among this company was a man of middle age, but still very vigorous, and in education above any person I had hitherto met west of the mountains, and with whom I was soon in close conversation. Samuel, always close by me if possible seemed more than usually attentive, and by rare signs which at first I did not see, attempted to draw me to one side. Not succeeding, however, he at length observed:

"Father, if we stay here all night we must camp."

So trite a piece of information would have made me smile, if I had not seen a something unexpressed, and I got up and went down the creek with my boy a few steps, when he earnestly observed:

"That man is Squire Hinston, and lives within less than one mile from where my mother"——

His feelings here choked his utterance, and in order that we might not be overheard, pretended to be gathering wood until we had reached a proper distance when I earnestly observed:

"Samuel, you are a young man of tried resolution; curb your feelings—we'll go back, an I'll draw Hinson into further conversation, and lead him to give you the information yo so much desire.

"Heaven give me the strength to hear of my mother and sisters," ejaculated Samuel, and we returned with our load of wood. Squire Hinton and myself were soon again in deep conversation, and you may be sure we had one most attentive hearer. Gradually and cautiously, I made inquiry about different persons I had heard Samuel name, and at last named his step-father, Simon Falconer.

"Simon Falconer!" exclaimed Hinson, "do you know anything of that man?"

"Nothing whatever personally," I replied, "but have heard there was such a man in your part of Virginia."

"And you'll get some hundred pounds," replied Hinston, "money told down if you can, and will bring him back to —— Court-house."

The whole company, but of all Samuel Ashgrove, my adopted son, at once exclaimed: "For why?"

In fact I was myself too intent on hearing the answer to notice or restrain Samuel, who sprang forward, and seizing Hinson by the hand, repeated the "why" in a voice that startled the man to whom it was addressed, who looking a moment earnestly at the young man replied, "Because he is a murderer—perhaps a double murderer."

Never can I forget the look of despair and anguish with which Ashgrove, dropping the hand of Hinson feebly demanded, "of whom?" But giving no time to receive a reply sunk down at the root of a sugar tree, breathing out, "My mother, my mother."

It was now Hinson's turn to be astonished and anxious to learn the cause of the terrible effects of his information on a total stranger.—But his mind wandered; conflicting, and at first confused recollections rose as he gazed up on the distorted features of the young man at his feet, but at length, as if a ray of light had darted into his mind he struck his forehead with his right hand, exclaiming, "It must be, he is, yes, he is the lost boy;" and seizing the hand which had held his own a moment before, continued "Samuel Ashgrove, are you not Samuel Ashgrove?"

"Alas! I am the Prodigal son," replied Samuel.

"Mysterious powers," ejaculated Hinson, "then Falconer may or may not be a murderer."

"Stranger," I now observed, "you speak in such a manner, that we cannot clearly understand. This young man has been four years as a child to me."

"And as a child I know him," interrupted Hinson evidently hurt, "out of the limits of my own blood no human being was ever more cherished by me than Elmira Ashgrove, and I cannot be indifferent to her child, but you must all be calm as I have something serious to relate."

There was indeed dead silence in the camp, the evening was closing in, and the Horse Bells only broke with their tinkling sound upon the ear of night, as Hinson related the following events, and as Samuel Ashgrove leaning on my knee had gained sufficient composure to listen calmly.

"In the spring of that year when Braddock's army was forming, the once beautiful and always excellent Elmira Ashgrove with her three children, had been for her lasting misery united the fourth year to Simon Falconer. With a tolerable person, but unprincipled and morose, the poor wife and mother had long seen her error, but struggled on. Her eldest child and son, the image in every respect of his father, bold and manly when a mere boy, got the hatred and much of the abuse of his step-father. 'Let him strike me,' often said the noble boy, 'if I can save my mother,' and it was visible to Falconer that the time was slowly coming forward when the son of Ashgrove was not to be stricken unrevenged.—They were preparing for spring crop, and for some trifling word or commission the boy was struck with a plough whip. Next morning Ashgrove and his father's rifle were gone, and neither ever since heard of at ——.

"The almost distracted mother and weeping sisters had, in surplus of sorrow, to sustain the abuse, and bear the curses and threats of Falconer, who, however, soon found it necessary to moderate his wrath. Hated in his neighborhood, his threats of being the death of his step-son, were to his utmost terror, changed to charge that he had murdered the boy. He was brought before me and two other justices, but no direct evidence appearing, and as the mother and many others gave their opinion that Samuel Ashgrove had joined the army, Falconer was discharged. His home could under no circumstances be a happy one, and his wife who sincerely exonerated him from being the actual murderer of her son, could not but regard him as being little less guilty. Falconer felt this, but until about six months since avoided actual violence, but from some expression which was extorted from her by taunting reflections on her lost child, he inflicted repeated blows on his wife in presence of her screaming daughters.

The measure was now full, and the villain fled. Elmira Falconer was still living when I left Virginia but hourly expected to depart, a victim to the cruelty of her husband and anguish of heart. The dread of vengeance from earth and Heaven must have lent him more than human powers to escape. The Governor's proclamation added little to public exertions to seize him, still Falconer eluded his pursuers and is yet at large, but if Mrs. Falconer dies and he is taken, the whole circumstances of his life will witness against him."

"And I am also guilty," murmured her son, in the utmost bitterness of heart. "But why do I linger here, I may yet see a living mother."

"Or revenge a dead one," interrupted the warm hearted straight forward Simkins, who rushing forward and seizing the hand of Ashgrove continued with great earnestness, "I'll never beat a bear out of a tree again if that brute down Shurtee ain't that same Falconer."

"I'm of the same opinion," rejoined his companion.

The circumstances already related were now explained to Mr. Hinson, who remained wrapped in thought for some minutes after hearing the relation, and then solemnly observed, "A something tells me this is the man; I desire not his blood or the gold for his recapture, but justice demands that he be brought to justice. To morrow we must secure him; but," and he clasped the hand of Ashgrove, "you must not appear, you might be rash."

"No," mournfully exclaimed Ashgrove, "Not a finger of mine shall be laid on him. The soul of my mother would rise and crush me if she is gone to the place of bliss, and the pain of years of desertion I cannot increase if she is living."

This part of Pennsylvania was then claimed by Virginia, and Thomas Hinson being a magistrate, though out of his district, had a semi-judicial authority, and with him at our head we proceeded the ensuing day in pursuit of our supposed fugitive.

The day was advancing to meridian, and we were moving along in file, Indian like, and as silent as the sons of the forest. Tom Simkins as our guide, was marching in front, Squire Hinson riding next, with myself immediately in his rear, and my adopted son and the other forming our rear guard. We were threading down Chartiers, passing sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, as the projecting hills and winding of the stream permitted, when Hinson suddenly reined up his horse, and turning round in his saddle observed to me with an air as if some very important reflection had rose in his mind, "I have a thought;" to this I made no other reply than a nod, as much as to say, "let's have it." The whole party had halted and awaited with some curiosity to hear the new born thought. The squire after some hesitation added, "my thought is, that if we find Falconer, he might be kept ignorant that his step-son is living, and among his captors. Let Samuel Ashgrove be still called Samuel Walton until we arrive in Virginia. His mother, if living, deserves to have the existence of her son made known to her before it is revealed to his unworthy step father. If, as I fear, the mother is beyond earthly comfort, Samuel has two sweet and lovely sisters now mourning their loss, and to whom a brother will be as an angel sent to support them in their bereavement, Falconer deserves no share in such joys—he deserves to think himself, if he is not, a murderer."

To this speech, made with much earnestness, we all listened attentively, and long before it was closed, Samuel and myself were much pleased with the arrangement, and entered into it warmly.

The Chartier is one of those nut-brown streams of the West which draws its numerous fountains from dales and slopes and from knolls, and from hills, no mean representatives of mountains, the whole forming a valley of surpassing variety and natural beauty. The mimic river itself seems conscious of the splendor of the scenery which rises from and adorns its banks, and consequently, wanders slowly and deviously, as if reluctant to quit scenes so alluring. It was in a deep dell, under a cedar-crowned ledge of rocks, and opposite to the silent point of a peninsula formed by one of those sweeping curves made by Chartier, as if attempting a return to its fountain, that Millman the white savage had formed his den.

This *repaire* was known to few, but among that few was Tom Simkins and his fellow hunter. Arrived at a very abrupt bend of the creek, Simkins stopped on the right bank, and pointing down stream observed, "we are within half a mile of the place; do you Squire Hinson and your friend continue to follow the path until you come to some high rocks; you and me Jim," addressing his fellow hunter, "will cross over yon ridge, and then go up the creek and meet these gentlemen. There's a good deal of wolf as well as bear in old Millman." Then making a trap of the bend of the creek, with his ramrod in the air, dashed over the stream followed by his companion, who were soon seen rising the opposite hill amid the trees and bushes. As directed, we pursued our way, and soon found that the sagacity of Simkins was not at fault, as entering the narrow bottom, and under the bank we were taught to expect, we saw the two hunters held at bay by a man fortified by a fallen tree and a fallen rock.

"Look behind you old buck," roared out Simkins. The order was obeyed, and the rifle fell from the nerveless arm of Falconer, for it was him, and the moment his eye fell on Squire Hinson, he almost screamed, "I am lost, I am lost," dropped his weapon, and half falling sustained himself against the rock behind which he had taken shelter. The face of Hinson fascinated that of the culprit, and the two men so many years neighbors and acquaintances, if not friends, stood long gazing on each other with extremely different feelings. To describe such a scene transcends all language; what words are adequate to sketch the thronged, the painful, the mingled feelings of a son thus brought into the presence of him who was once the husband, and who was now to be dragged to the footstool of justice as the murderer of his mother? Words are airy nothings; the mind alone can reach such realities. Neither word, tear, nor sigh came from Ashgrove: he gazed a momem on the victim, and then averted his looks. Falconer made no resistance, and seemed to shrink from hearing the fate of his wife. Hinson understood the state of mind of his prisoner; nature was interpreter between them. "No personal injury is intended you," said the compassionate magistrate to Falconer. "I dare not flatter you with hope. You may or may not be the murderer of your wife—Elmira was at my departure under the care of my family, and with her children in my house; but her departure hourly expected. When she speaks of you Falconer, it is to pray for what I am afraid you never did yourself ——. If she is gone to the grave, you may place hopes above, you need indulge none below. Your step son." To this terrific address Falconer made no reply, but his groans, were too dreadful to hear—I hear them yet—they were not the groans of contrition, they were the cries of fear, terror, and remorse.

It was evening, it was raw, cold, and misty, as Judge Thomas Hinson with his prisoner, myself and Thomas Ashgrove reached a common log tavern among the mountains of Virginia, and about thirty miles from —— Court-House. Samuel Ashgrove had been brought under my protection, under circumstances so peculiar, had been so long as a son, and was still placed under circumstances which demanded all the aid I could give—therefore I could not for any consideration suffer him to return without me to Virginia, or for a moment think of parting from him until the fate of himself and relations was known.

When we entered the tavern, a cheerful log fire was burning and by it were sitting two men, travelers like ourselves, but from an opposite direction We were weary and rather wet, and but little disposed to conversation even between ourselves. Falconer as he had done on the whole journey whenever he stopped, lay down and near a wall if in a house, or tree if in the woods, and turning away his face remained in gloomy silence. While thus warming and drying ourselves, the two strangers on the opposite side of the hearth had the conversation to themselves. Sometimes that conversation was in too low a tone, or too unconnected a manner to arrest our attention even had we felt a desire to follow its course, but we were suddenly roused to intense interest by the following expression:

"He will be brought to justice; such a crime."—The speaker was here interrupted by seeing our eyes fixed upon him but more by a violent start from Falconer, who rose to his elbow, and fixed a distracted stare on the stranger. The surprise was mutual, as the moment their eyes met the stranger sprang to his feet exclaiming, "Simon Falconer, Simon Falconer." The look was more than Falconer could support, the miserable man saw his doom, and the bleeding shade of his wife in that look, and sunk groaning to the floor. It was evident that the two men were personally acquainted with each other, though except the groans of the wretched prisoner, a dead silence for sometime prevailed in the room, which was at length broken by the stranger, who turning to Squire Hinson, observed, "you are, it is to be presumed, taking this man to ——Court-House."

"My name is Thomas Hinson, and I am acting as a magistrate," was the reply.

"The name is sufficient," rejoined the stranger, "that you are acting as duty dictates: I knew Simon Falconer in the days of better promise. Sorry would I be to add a grain to the mountains which must weigh upon his soul. Yesterday as we passed a decent Meeting-House on our way, the congregation was gathering and we halted during the service. A grey headed clergyman officiated, and when he rose his voice faltered, his eyes moistened, and all his frame shook, as he announced to his hearers, that the earthly sufferings of the beautiful and always beloved Elmira Falconer were drawing to a close, and all hope was over of her recovery, and that the prayers of the congregation were requested. The minister then raised his withered hands and streaming eyes, and addressed a Throne of Grace with words and fervor, that shook the frames and melted the hearts of all present; but when he implored that repentance might melt the heart of the murderer, and that he might receive mercy if yet in life, the tears of many were quenched. The whole scene was impressive beyond description, but when the service was over, that voice which next to that of God himself, pronounced the most terrible vengeance against the shedder of blood."

During this narrative it demanded more than one silent admonition from me to prevent Samuel Ashgrove from reavealing himself, but with heaving heart he repressed his feelings, and leaning on his hands and knees communed only with himself. I now deemed it my duty to address Falconer, which I did by calling to his mind, that the gates of mercy were not yet shut upon him; that we were almost assured that an angel was now pleading for him, and that from human pity he had lost all hope.—

The stranger and Squire Hinson followed or joined me in admonishing the unfortunate man, but bitter groans were his answers; we could not extort from him a single word.—His was the struggle of despair and hardness of heart. That state of mind which clings to life, dreads death, and regards the future with too much horror to dare its contemplation.

It was one of those indiscribably fine days of early winter on which we left the log tavern, and in the additional company of the two strangers and fellow lodgers, we proceeded towards —— Court-House, where Judge Hinson was to deliver his prisoner to the proper authorities.—When passing the ridge of a mountain from which a most inviting country lay spread as if a carpet under our feet, and on which the little town of —— appeared as a mere farm, we all halted as if by one inspiration to scan the truly splendid landscape. For some moments we gazed in delighted silence, but the charm was broken by a groan from Falconer; what was a land of promise to us, was to him of shame and death. Spread before him lay the land of his birth, youth, happy days; also of his crime and dreaded punishment—The expressions of admiration rising in our breasts died on our lips; we could not aggravate misery so intolerable, and in sorrowful reflections we passed down the mountain, and as the day was declining reached the Court House.

The compassionate Judge Hinson, in order to save his prisoner from the rude gaze and reflections of the people at the Court-House, beckoned to me when about a mile from the place, to ride with him a little in advance.

I did so, and he then observed that he would ride forward, and have an upstair's room in the public house prepared, where Falconer could be confined until the Sheriff was apprised of his arrival. I merely nodded assent, and he was soon out of sight. As a sick man and a traveller Falconer was conveyed to a room, and if not sick, terror had preyed and emaciated him so that his features appeared scarcely human.—The first distinct words we heard from him for many days burst forth as we laid him on a bed, "Oh," he slowly breathed, "this is kind—hide me from every one Oh! could I never again see the human face." He now as usual turned his face to the wall and relapsed into moody silence. His step-son and the two men who returned with us from the tavern, had not aided him to the room, and only Hinson and myself heard the bitter exclamations. We looked on him and on each other, but words failed us both, and in silence we left him to brood over his dreadful fate.

Friends now crowded in to welcome Judge Hinson, whom I found beloved and respected, but before such gratulation could pass, some one exclaimed yonder comes Dr. Williams, we can now now learn whether Mrs. Falconer survives or not. Up came the doctor with a face very unlike one of his profession coming from a dead patient. To receive his report she had much more impatient auditors than he wot of, and as he rode up from more than one voice came,

"How is Mrs. Falconer?"

"Past all danger—past all danger," replied the exulting doctor, and then added, "if that woman is not an angel there never was one in human form. What would you think is her most exulting joy on knowing that she may yet live many years?" But giving no one time to frame a conjectural answer, subjoined, "Why that her husband cannot be punished as a murderer."

What comments would have been made on this exalted magnanimity can never be known, as all the parties were electrified by the appearance of a spectre in the form of Falconer, whose ear had caught the sound of his wife's name, and still more distinctly the happy news of her recovery, as the doctor in the exultation of his heart, and in order to let all hear, spoke loud and clear.

All was astonishment and surprise, mingled with some terror, at the apparition of Falconer. His garments soiled, and hair and beard matted, giving a most haggard aspect to his features, as he had obstinately resisted all attempts on our part to give to his person something more human. Rushing forward with convulsive rapidity he ejaculated, "Dr. Williams, say again Mrs. Falconer lives, and I'll kiss the earth under your horse's feet."

The doctor, indeed all present were dumb, petrified as it were with momentary surprise, and before the doctor had time to recover, Judge Hinson rushed forward and caught the falling Falconer, whose excitement had exhausted his stength. I followed the example of Hinson, and we led the now weeping and resistless man to his room, and laid him again on the bed he had left as the reprieve caught his ear.

"Falconer," said Hinson kindly, sitting down on the bed and taking his hand, "if your heart is not steeled against the mercies of Heaven you cannot now remain in your hardness of heart. Believe me, you may believe us all that you are yourself not more rejoiced at your escape than is every one near you. But of all human, pity the heart which bleeds most for you."

But to this pathletic appeal no response of feeling appeared, but on the contrary, as the words fell, Falconer relapsed into his gloomy mood, and turning to the wall exhibited the same dark and harsh character he did whilst the doom of a shameful death was hovering over his head.

Let the reader in imagination accompany me to one of the most romantic vales in Virginia, and suppose that in a plain but very decent farm house we form members of a happy company of country people, where gaiety of heart, mirth light as innocence could make it, and all sweetened by remembrance of calamity past, and assured happiness to come. Such was the last evening I ever had the good fortune to spend at Judge Hinson's. Among the guests were Elmira Falconer and her three children. Look close into the demeanor of any one who has been long exposed to severe mental sufferings, and you will perceive that the soul at its secret recesses still feels the pain of wounds which time has cicatrised, but cannot entirely heal. In the circle of her children and other friends, also dear Elmira smiled, and diffused gladness around her, but at intervals it was evident her mind wandered to the distance, and fleeted in retrospect to the past. But let us also follow her to the distance, and in fancy to the past.

Both law and his own safety compelled us to place Falconer in prison until the formalities of his enlargement could be complied with, and in the meantime the utmost caution was necessary to open to Mrs. Falconer the pure stream

of joy and happiness which Providence had prepared for her remaining days. The moment the key was turned on her husband, we set out without a moment's delay in fear that rumor would convey disconnected intelligence, dangerous to Mrs. Falconer in her weak condition, nor did we arrive a moment too soon.

Pressed to the bosom of her second earthly father, Judge Hinson, and pale and wasted I never have beheld another face so powerful in exerting every noble feeling. Her son was introduced to her under my name, and with great skill and prudence Hinson led her on to allusion on her husband. Though she made no inquiry, I could see that the allusion itself awakened at once painful and joyful reflections. —Still Hinson went on until he finally led her to the discovery of Falconer, and that he was safe, at where he did not state. Never could any one forget who saw the beam of innate devotion rise from her relumed countenance, at the announcement that the doom was removed from the head of her husband. If was a beam which went to the inmost heart of all present; but Hinson himself seemed as if fearful of the still more important disclosure, but the impatient looks of Ashgrove admonished the judge to guard against a still more abrupt disclosure of the son and brother.

"This gentleman, Elmira," at length observed Hinson," informs me that he was in Braddock's army, and that a youth"—here he was interrupted by the convalescent rising with a rapidity none expected nor could any one prevent, exclaiming, "my son! my son!"—

"I declare Elmira," said the judge looking at the same time on the facee of Ashgrove, where volumes could be read, "I'll not"—but he had no time to add more, the enrapturing titles of mother, son, brother and sister, mingled with tears of gratitude to Heaven for the unexpected, unhoped for return of the long lost prodigal son. But on such a group we may drop the curtain, to those who would mingle sympathy, no description is necessary, and to those who cannot, it is equally unnecessary.

To close the drama, it only remained to release and dispose of Falconer, whose very name was carefully avoided, nor did his wife until some months afterward know that he had been actually brought back to —— Court-House. Hinson and myself were present when he was released. We found him gloomy but he conversed freely, for, I believe, the last time, and when Judge Hinson observed to him:

"Simon Falconer, you are once more free," and taking his hand asked kindly, "what do you intend to"——

He could not complete the sentence. The looks of Falconer silenced him, and after a pause he was answered in a tone which prevented any further inquiry:

"Return to my cabin in the west."

To that cabin he did return, and there has lingered to the utmost bounds of human life. By means you know, it so happend that I pitched my tent here, and thus became in some degree a protecter of this deserted recluse. I am the only person with whom he will converse, and with me only, when necessary to the disposal of his property, for he has a clear title to a large tract of land around him, part of which he rents through me, for he has no personal communication with his own tenants, or his creditors, for he has money at interest Of his wife, and her children, for she still lives and has both, he never named to me but once, and that was when he made his will, in their favor for all his property. A generation has risen round this man who bears the title of 'The Hermit Millman.' Vague and wild are the stories told of him, and he is enveloped in an atmosphere of mystery, which death alone can dissipate.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

BAD NEWS.—In our columns to-day will be found all the details we have of the capture of Roanoke Island, on the coast of this State, and Fort Henry, in Tennessee.

We forbear making any comments. It is well known that the authorities received warning upon warning, to place our coast in a proper state of defence, to receive the enemy, but, from what we can learn, Roanoke Island was lamentably deficient in means of defence. Blame rests somewhere, and we await further developments. Some 2,300 or 2,500 of our brave men were on the Island at the time, of whom only some 24 or 25 made their escape.

The *Standard* says: "Who was in command as yet we have no means of knowing. Gen. Wise was sick and not on the Island. Col. Shaw was the senior Colonel of the N. C. Troops. Whether any one else was placed in command by Gen. Wise, we have not learned."

FROM RALEIGH.—From a letter from Raleigh, we have been permitted to make some extracts:

Mr. Starbuck has introduced, in Convention, a resolution of enquiry, which has been referred to a select committee, of which he is chairman, to ascertain the mode of apportioning among the States their quota of Confederate State troops. If the appointment is made according to the muster roll, North Carolina has to furnish more than her share, because the names of all between 45 and 50 years of age are on our muster rolls, while those over 45, in no other State, are enrolled.

This matter will be investigated.

☞ We received a communication, signed "A Husband," which we beg to be excused from publishing, as its appearance in our columns can have no beneficial effect at this time, only leading to an excited and unprofitable newspaper controversy.

The grievances complained of in a neighboring county, cannot be mitigated, we think, by the course the writer has pursued; and besides, personalities we desire as much as possible, to exclude from our columns, hereafter. Correspondents will please bear this in mind.

LATEST NEWS.

Thursday's mail did not arrive until 11 o'clock, on account of a collision of the train near Charlotte, on Wednesday. We have no particulars, but a great many are reported to be wounded. None killed.

Since the capture of Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, and Edenton have been taken by the Yankees, and at latest accounts were on their way to Weldon. Intense excitement exists in Norfolk, Va. It appears that Elizabeth City was only partially burnt by the inhabitants before the Yankees took it.

We received no papers from the North or South, and are indebted to a friend for a hasty glance at the Norfolk Day Book.

Gen. Wise is better; but Capt. O. Jennings Wise, who was wounded, is dead. Our loss at Roanoke Island is estimated at 100 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is at least one thousand.

It appears that a man by the name of Doe, who lived on Roanoke Island, and who knew of a landing place on the Marsh, tnat others were ignorant of, deserted, went over to the enemy, and piloted them into the landing, after giving them all the information about our forces and fortifications.

Nothing from Col. Green's Regiment.

The Convention.

See synopsis of proceedings in another column.

It will be seen that about the time the Sentinel was berating the Convention for not passing an ordinance for constructing what is generally known as the Danville connection Railroad, as a military necessity, said ordinance was actually being passed.—So we go.—A letter from Raleigh, of the same date as the Sentinel, announces its passage.

It will be seen that Mr. Starbuck, one of the delegates from this county, made an unsuccessful effort to locate the Danville connection by way of Salem, Germanton, Madison, and Leaksville, in order that while we were providing for a "military necessity," we would also develope the coal, iron, and lime of Forsyth, Stokes, and Rockingham counties. The following extract from a letter from Raleigh, will shed some light upon the subject of the charter granted:

"It is provided in the charter that the stockholders *may* locate it (the Danville connection) as they please, either by way of Salem, or at Greensborough, or any where else. Wherever the greatest amount of stock is subscribed, there the road will probably be located.

I will give you some provisions of the charter, which ought to be published, so that the people of Forsyth, and the other counties interested, can take steps to act under it, if they think proper.

The capital stock of the corporation is one and a half million of dollars. Books of subscription of stock to be opened 30 days. Shares $100 each, and $5 to be paid at the time of subscription. The charter authorises the Confederate States to take the stock, or any part thereof. And when one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the company has power to organize.

I. G. Lash, F. Fries, C. L. Banner, and D. H. Starbuck, Esqs., are appointed Commissioners to open books of subscription for Salem and Winston.

Jno. F. Poindexter, Philip Barrow, and A. J. Stafford, Esqs., to open books in Forsyth County. And Reuben Golding, M. T. Benton, and Wm. A. Lash, Esqs., for Germanton."

☞ In the editorial columns of the last Sentinel, appears a rather intemperate article, caused, as will be readily perceived by its perusal, by considerable excitement, produced by a correspondent of the *Press* treading a little too hard on the toes of the writer, perhaps.

So far as we are concerned, we are the defenders of no man or set of men who are unworthy of the protection of wholesome laws and a good government. That there may be difference of opinion in regard to the peculiar state of our political affairs, is probable, here as elsewhere, but the course the *Sentinel* has been pursuing has no tendency to reconcile differences of opinion, we fear.

NORTHERN NEWS.

New York and Philadelphia papers of the 5th inst. have been received at Norfolk. The news is of little interest: we condense from the Day Book.

The Herald sums up the situation. With the exception of some skirmishing there is nothing to report from the Army of the Potomac.

The documents brought under the flag of truce to Gen. McDowell's division turn out to be an intimation from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln that if the rebel bridge burners in Missouri are hung, according to the orders of Gen. Halleck, Colonels Corcoran, Lee and others, now held as hostages for the privateersmen in our hands, will be hung in retaliation. A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday to discuss this extraordinary communication, but the result is not divulged.

The condition of the "contrabands," who are now enjoying refuge at Fortress Monroe, is occupying the serious attention of Gen. Wool Over 3,000 of these are now receiving support and are being employed in the several camps, and their number is increasing every day. The difficulty of taking care of them is very great; the General has issued an order instituting a commission, to investigate the condition of the contrabands.

STATE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dick presented a petition from Guilford, praying tax on distillation of grain.

Mr. Woodfin, a resolution declaring that the Governor should issue the bonds of the State for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroads, in compliance with existing laws.

Mr. Durham "an ordinance regulating the salaries of Judges." [Reduces their salaries one-half.

Mr Christian from the select committee on "the ordinance to repeal the 4th section of the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad," reported back the ordinance referred and asked to be discharged.

Mr. Graham, a resolution inquiring of the Governor what number of troops, from this State are paid or supported or supplied in whole or in part by the State, and what number by the Confederate States. Also what arrangement or correspondence has taken place on the subject between the State and C. S. Government.

The discussion of the Danville Connection was resumed; Mr. Strange spoke against it, and Mesars Kstrrell, Dick and Ruffin in its favor. The proposal to make the Company's Shops the terminus was rejected, 58 to 24.

Mr. Mebane proposed to fix the terminus at Lexington, or any other point not exceeding one mile East of Haw River, on the N. C. Railroad. Rejected.

Mr. Starbuck offered the following amendment: Beginning at Danville, Va., running thence via Leakesville, Madison, Germanton, Winston and Salem to Lexington. Mr. Starbuck urged the adoption of his amendment as indicating the best route for the proposed connection.

On Wednesday, a communication from Gov. Clark, relative to the condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, together with reports of engineers &c., was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mebane introduced an ordinance relative to the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly.

The Danville Connection Ordinance was resumed. Mr. Strong spoke against it, and Mr. Jones of Rowan replied.

Mr. Starbuck's amendment was rejected.—No decision arrived at.

The Standard says:

"On Thursday, the ordinance to charter the Piedmont Railroad, known as the Danville connection was taken up and passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the rule was suspended, and the ordinance put on its third reading; and after some amendments not affecting the general character of the ordinance, it was read the third time and passed—yeas 61, nays 35. This is a highly important measure, It was recommended by President Davis in his late message, as a military necessity. It is believed that the road will be speedily constructed —*Fay Obs*

On Friday, a resolution was adopted that the Treasurer of the State be requested to invite the President of the respective Banks in the State to convene in Raleigh at an early day, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the course to be pursued by said Banks as to the Treasury notes issued by the State.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 21st inst., was voted down 56 to 39.

On Saturday, the ordinance concerning the laying of County Taxes, (which will be found elsewhere in this paper,) passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled.

The Standard says:

"On Saturday the Convention took such action as led to justice being done to the 38th regiment. The 37 regiments heretofore organized have all been paid from the time they were tendered and accepted, in accordance with the law; and the Adjutant General or Governor, having made an order without authority of law, that the 38th would be paid from the time only when they received marching orders, some interposition in their behalf was necessary. The result was they got justice—that is an order was issued to pay them as other regiments had been paid.

At our latest dates, Feb. 12, the Military bill was under consideration.

A Caution to Distillers.

CORN TO BE SEIZED.

We understand that the War Department of the Confederate States has issued an order for the seizure of all corn in the hands of distillers or in the hands of other persons to be used for the purpose of distillation. In compliance with this order, we hear that some seven or eight thousand bushels in the possession of Mr. Franklin Stearns, a well known Richmond distiller, was seized on Saturday last. We do non know the price agreed upon, but presume that the holdors of all corn seized will be allowed the prevailing market rates. This step on the part of our authorities has been rendered necessary, not only by the pernicious effects of the unlimited manufacture of whiskey, but by the exorbitant prices by which Government is thereby compelled to pay for an article indispensable to the sustenance of the army.

The privateer Sumter having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 19th of Jan. During her passage she burned the American bark Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston with fruits. She also captured the bark Investigator, of Searsport for Newport with ore.

Six of the Sumter's crew deserted at Cadiz, and made their submission to the American consul. The captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters; but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

It is reported from Algiers that a prolonged cannonade had been heard off that coast, and a vessel was subsequently sighted believed to be the Sumter. It was supposed she had sunk her adversary.

A dispatch from Paris of the 23d ult., says Prince Napoleon is seriously ill.

France will send large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in operations there.

215 colliers were buried alive in the Hartley mines, near Newcastle. After strenuous exertions, about 100 had been discovered. It was feared that the remainder of the numbers would be found dead in another portion of the mine.

A French steamer has been dispatched, with orders to sail for America in a few days, upon a special mission.

Our late advices bring no further reliable particulars from Roanoke Island or Albemarle Sound. The whole country around Norfolk is in commotion. Heavy firing was heard at Smithfield on Sunday and the inference was that there was fighting on the Peninsula.

From Missouri we hear that Gen. Price is surrounded near Springfield and must fight.

The Confederates had evacuated Romney and the Federals had possession.—*Standard.*

TERRIFIC FIGHTING AT ROANOKE ISLAND!

Our Batteries attacked by Fifty Three Yankee Vessels!

THE ISLAND CAPTURED.

We find the following in the Norfolk Day Book of Monday:

By a conversation with Lieut. A. D. Smith, who arrived here Saturday morning from Roanoke Island, where he left Friday at two o'clock, p. m., we learn that he brings despatches to Gen. Huger of an engagement which commenced at the Island on Friday.

On Thursday, 53 of the enemy's vessels, steam and sail, hove in sight, and Friday, at ten o'clock, a. m., commenced the engagement in force.

Their vessels came within two miles of our batteries where they continued.

The engagement lasted from that time until night, and was terrific for a portion of the time. Lieut. Smith left at two o'clock, at which time the enemy had ceased the most energetic part of his assault, and was then satisfying himself with attacking two small batteries at the marsh end of the Island.

They had perfected their arrangements early in the engagement for landing their troops, but having found the resistance much greater than they apprehended were unable to land. They had their small boats ready fixed for that purpose.

Our shore batteries continued to pour their volleys into them, with considerable success: Two of their steamers hauled off at one time from the engagement, and from the smoke that was seen to arise from them it was thought that they were on fire.

Up to two o'clock, the time Lieutenant Smith left the Island, our batteries were in perfect keeping, having received no damage whatever, and were amply supplied with munitions. The general impression was that we could hold our own with perfect ease, as our boys were in perfect ecstacies at the prospect of beating back the enemy; and they performed their work with perfect joy and alacrity.

Early in the engagement reinforcements arrived at the Island, and every one was sanguine of success.

Our gunners are said to have acted with coolness and deliberation in the management of their guns, and much execution is believed to have been done the enemy, which impression was materially confirmed by the enemy's drawing off toward two o'clock from all batteries except two.

The enemy fired into several private residences on the Island, and set them on fire. This was all the damage done us. Not one of our troops were injured.

Lieut. Smith, who brought the news, had a terrible time getting to town, having fell into the canal in the dark of night, and came near losing his life thereby.

He reports Gen. Wise sick abed.

LATER FROM ROANOKE ISLAND—AN ENGAGEMENT ON LAND.

A courier arrived in the city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from Nag's Head and Roanoke Island where he left at one o'clock on Saturday. From him we learn that the attack on our lower or marsh battery continued till night on Friday without availing anything.

During Friday night the enemy were permitted to land their forces, supposed to be about 5,000 at Widow Baum's Point, which is above our lower battery. We say they were permitted, because it is the opinion of those acquainted with the localities that they could have been easily prevented from landing.

From this place of landing they were pushing on up a road or causeway through the marshy land to the main land, and at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning a battle commenced, which continued until 10 o'clock, when it ceased for a couple of hours, and commenced again and was raging at one o'clock, when the courier left. It is the impression of the courier that the fighting continued all day long yesterday, as he heard heavy firing until nightfall while on his way to the city. The lower battery we learn mounts nine guns, and is in a condition to protect itself and keep the enemy from having full sway in that vicinity.

The courier reports that two of our men were killed during the bombardment of Friday—names not mentioned.

About the time he left Nag's Head it was the impression that the enemy's forces had been forced to retreat. This is judged from the appearance of the receding position of the smoke of the battle in the land engagement, the same having the appearance of moving from the mainland towards the place where the enemy first landed.

Those familiar with our defences in that locality assert that 100 men could keep back 1,000 of the enemy from advancing to the mainland.

During the bombardment our little fleet, we learn, rendered good assistance to the land batteries, and from the resistance the enemy met with being too powerful for them, they were forced to drop back from their attack on our main defences and satisfy themselves by attacking the two lower batteries, with which they could do nothing.

Two of our little steamers were injured during the river engagement or bombardment, one of them, the Curlew, it is said, being disabled.

This courier reports everybody at the Island in fine spirits, and they all think they will be enabled to repulse the enemy, unless he comes in much greater force than he now has in the contest.

ROANOKE ISLAND REPORTED CAPTURED.

Since the above was written intelligence has been brought us by the steamer J. B. White which reached here last evening about 8 o'clock from Nag's Head, that Roanoke Island has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The surrender was made about 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, and though as we learn our ammunition was all carried off the Island before its surrender, yet all our forces were then made prisoners of war.

The first day's fight augered well for our cause, and our men were sanguine of success. The news that reaches us is very unsatisfactory, and we are hardly able to connect it sufficiently to give an idea of the state of affairs.

It is said they came up in their boats on the South side of the Island, and by means of their boat howitzers effected a landing in the rear of our batteries, and that after landing about fifteen thousand on all parts of the Island, they marched up and flanked the batteries. It is also reported that notwithstanding our small force of twenty-one hundred men against about fifteen thousand, on some parts of the Island, the resistance was of the most desperate nature, and a hand to hand contest lasted for a considerable time, showing the most desperate courage. This is said to have been the case, particularly with the Richmond Blues, unnder command of Capt. O. Jennings Wise.

Capt. Wise, we learn, fell bravely, urging his men on. We heard that he was mortally wounded and it was reported that he afterwards died.

Capt. Cole, it is said, was killed and Lieut. Miller and Maj. Lawton were mortally wounded. The sick on the island had been removed prior to the engagement, and sent over to the mainland. It is said our loss amounts to about 300 killed and wounded, whilst nearly all of the balance were captured.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that the steamer *Rebel* has arrived here. She reports Capt. Wise not dead nor mortally wounded. That he received a ball through the hip which disabled him, but that he still urged his men on.

By this arrival we learn that about 300 of our men were killed and wounded, and that about fifty of them made their escape from the Island. It is said the slaughter of the enemy was terrific, and amounted, it is believed, to over one thousand killed and wounded.

We learn that in the engagement on Friday with our gunboats, Master's Mate Hoole, who is said to have acted with the most determined bravery, was wounded in the head by a piece of shell which struck the gunboat he was on board of and Midshipman Camm had his left arm shot off.

There is no official report on the above disaster received here.

A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City has been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on through to Edenton.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—(*Rec'd in Richm'd at Midnight.*)—A courier arrived here this afternoon at four o'clock, and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by the inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All of our gunboats excepting one were captured by the enemy.

Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

FROM TENNESSEE.

FALL OF FORT HENRY.

COMMUNICATION WITH MEMPHIS CUT OFF.

THE ENEMY BUT FOUR MILES FROM FORT DONALSON.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TUSCUMBIA AND FLORENCE BRIDGE

OCCUPATION OF FLORENCE.

MEMPHIS, Feb'y 7.—Fort Henry was captured by the Federals yesterday, after two hours firing. The Federals advanced and destroyed the Tennessee river bridge, thereby cutting off communication between Columbus and Bowling Green. Our force is retreating to Fort Donelson.

Twenty thousand Federals form the attacking column.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—Dispatches were received at the War Department yesterday of the capture of Fort Henry. No statement of loss is given, and it is supposed that the whole garison escaped.

Fort Donelson, to which our force was retreating, is on the Cumberland river, and an important post, as it defends Memphis.

Fort Henry is nothing more than a mud fort near the Tennessee river, where it is crossed by the Memphis and Tennessee railroad; but the burning, by the Yankees, of the bridge is a more serious disaster, as the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus is, to this extent, interrupted. The expedition of the enemy, however, does not appear to have accomplished any important result, as the government made no pretence of seriously defending the point they have taken.

In the direction of Bowling Green there is said to be but little prospect of a fight, or of an early advance movement of the enemy. Rain had been falling almost incessantly, the season being unusually wet, and the soil, which in this section of Kentucky is composed of clay and limestone, was converted into something so nearly akin to mortar as to defy the evolutions of troops.

Through official and reliable statements, the force of Gen. Buell is ascertained to be 65,000 men.—*Examiner.*

In consequence of the conviction of General Polk that the enemy intended to make an early and formidable demonstration against Columbus, our forces at that point have been very heavily reinforced within the last two weeks. Regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have been pouring in, as well as some few Texas Regiments, who came through Arkansas. Gen Beauregard is at Columbus.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7, via MOBILE, Feb. 8.—A special despatch from Paris, Tennessee, last night, reports that three Yankee gunboats arrived at Tennessee River bridge yesterday, about 11 o'clock, and took possession of the bridge. They turned the draw and passed up the river, first shelling the town. They did not damage the bridge.

Later advices lead to the conclusion that our forces have evacuated Fort Henry and retreated to Fort Donelson. The Federals are now in possession of Fort Henry.

The Tennessee river bridge was not destroyed.

Two Federal gunboats were injured and lost.

The provisions at Fort Henry were saved, but the guns were spiked.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—A despatch from the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, from Donelson this morning, says that General ——, was expected at Fort Donelson with eight or ten thousand more troops by eight o'clock Saturday morning.

Not many lives were lost at Fort Henry.—Our forces were driven out by shell from the enemy's gunboats, it being an open fort, and therefore much exposed.

The Tennessee River Bridge of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, was burnt by the Yankees between five and six o'clock last evening.

Our forces while retreating on Fort Donelson, were pursued by the enemy.

It is now reported that Fort Henry is completely inundated. The water has been very high for several days.

Gen. Pillow has been assigned to the command of Fort Donelson.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 7. via NASHVILLE.—Gen. Tilghman, Major Gillman, Capt. Miller, and about eighty other officers and men, surrendered with the Fort, they having remained to cover the retreat of our forces.

Col. Hymen, brought over the rest of the command, 3,000 in number, in good order. They reached this post at 11 o'clock last night.

Owing to the bad state of the roads, high water, and an attack in our rear, by the enemy's cavalry, Col. Hyman says it was a matter of physical impossibility to save our field batteries.

Nothing was saved but small arms.

An attack is not expected here until to-morrow.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 10.—The Lynchburg Virginian has received a private dispatch from Chattanooga, dated on the 9th inst., which states that the Federal gun-boats reached Florence about 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday. Troops were landed and the town occupied by them. They went up within a mile of Tuscumbia, Ala, last night. This morning they left and took to their gun-boats. A later dispatch to the Virginian from Chattanooga, dated to-day, says the reported fight at Bear Creek is untrue. The Lincolnites had again returned to Florence. No bridges had been burned on the railroad. Communication was entirely cut off between Chattanooga and Memphis. The Federals are landing at Eastport, Miss., 30 miles below Florence, on the Tennessee river.

MEMPHIS, TENN, Feb. 10.—The Federal gun boats passed down the Tennessee river from Florence yesterday and carried off large quantities of Government stores.

The Florence steamers Robb and Dunbar are safe. They ran up Cypress creek at the enemy. No injury was done to private property or to the railroad. The enemy is expected back soon. About five hundred Federal cavalry were landed from the gun-boats.

SAVANNAH, HARDIN COUNTY, TENN., Feb. 10—About 10 o'clock yesterday, the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river was held by 250 Federals. The work had not been injured by the enemy. They say that within two weeks they will have possession of the entire road.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10—Passengers who arrived here this evening by steamboat state that our scouts report that the Federal infantry and cavalry were within four miles of Fort Donaldson on yesterday. Other passengers say that the Federal gun-boats were in sight of the fort on yesterday.

A private dispatch from Clarkesville to-day says that Fort Donaldson is safe, and cannot be taken.

The Federals destroyed several spans of the bridge at Florence connecting with Tuscumbia There were six steamboats at Florence, two of which were captured. The other four were set on fire and burned by the citizens of Florence.

A private dispatch received this evening from Decatur, says everything is quiet. The trains will run regularly again on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Private and general dispatches sustain the report that reconnoitering gun-boats had gone up the Tennessee river as high as Florence.

NASHVILLE, Feb 10.—A private dispatch received last night from Florence states that the gun boats had left that place.

Fort Donaldson had been largely reinforced, but no advices received of movements there.

Ex-Gov. W. Campbell declines the tender of the appointment of a Brigadier General, and assigns as a reason his physical inability to perform the duties of the office. He was to have filled the place vacated by the death of Gen. Zollicoffer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The feeling in Washington is strong in favor of a prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

Bright, of Indiana, has been formally expelled from the Federal Senate, by a vote of 32 to 14. He made a stirring speech, in which he appealed to his State to uphold her honor and his fair name. The galleries of the Senate were crowded throughout the speech, and much applause was elicited.

Bennett's Herald says there is a powerful conspiracy in Congress to oppose Lincoln and break up the Union. That the Committee on Naval Affairs act as if more under the control of Lord Lyons than the U. S. Government, and that Senator Hale has managed to prevent the construction of the iron plated frigates.

The Herald calls on Lincoln to take the responsibility and act on measures of finance and defence without the authority of Congress. It says, moreover, that if the rebellion is not immediately crushed, a war with England and France will ensue. It is plain that the European powers will raise the blockade.

Inexcusable delays in Congress will compel the Treasury Department to leave the armies unpaid, or issue paper money, without the authority of Congress.

Mayor Opdyke, of New York, writes that unless the floating debt is soon paid, it will be difficult to obtain supplies for the army at any price.

Chase has written another letter to the Committee of Finance, urging immediate action on the Treasury Note bill.

THE TENNESSEE FORTS.—Fort Henry is on the Tennessee river, where it forms the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. It is ninety miles above Paducah, and twenty miles below the Long Bridge across the Tennessee, of the Memphis and Ohio railroad. It is an open fort (not casemated) but has, we understand, several very heavy guns in battery. Fort Donelson is on the Cumberland river, and thirteen miles distant from Fort Henry.

Petersburg Express.

A great battle had been fought at the National Bridge in Mexico, and the Spaniards defeated.

Notes of the War.

Lecture of Col. Hiram Fuller in London on the American Question.

From the London Post, (Gov't organ,) Dec. 20.

Yesterday evening, Col. Fuller delivered an address in St. Jame's Hall on the civil war in America. Although the capacious hall was far from filled, there was a large audience, amongst whom there were some of the most distinguished Americans at present residing in this country. The chair was occupied by Dr. Charles Mackay, who briefly in roduced the lecturer as a Colonel in the United States Army, and formerly editor of the New York Mirror.

Col. Fuller, after a few introductory remarks, said that when, on coming to the consideration of the fratricidal war which now raged in America, he avowed himself as a follower of Webster, the great admirer of the Union, he should not be accused of too great a proclivity to secession. In discussing this subject, on which men so widely differed, he proposed to deal with facts without obtruding opinions or hazarding predictions He was well aware that he ran the risk of giving sectional offense in speaking on a question which twenty millions on the one side and ten millions on the other were disputing at the point of the bayonet, and which rendered every drawing-room a forum, and every bar room a battle-field. The South asserted a right which the North denied—the right of secession.

On that he had little to say—it was a question on which the greatest statesmen differed. It was enough to say that the South had a religious belief in it, and most assuredly they had proved their faith by their acts The causes of disunion extend far back, reaching even beyond the foundation of the Government. In the first place the American system was an incongruous system. The universe itself could not remain entire with two supreme powers at the head, and how could America with her thirty four sovereignties? The first movement of the practical assertion claimed by the South was the taking of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, and the voluntary union was dissolved whilst the new doctrine of coercion was proclaimed at Washington; and that new doctrine was now preached by Federal cannon and Federal bayonets.

The cause of secession dated far beyond the the union of the old thirteen States—beyond even the doctrine of self goverement laid down in the cabin of the Mayflour, and sigued by thirty fugitive Pilgrims. The North was settled by the Puritans, the South by the Cavaliers; and in this radical fact lay the seeds of perpetual antagonism. Next to the primary differences of religion and education came the difference caused by climate and occupation.

In the North men worked for a living. In the South, labor, which was seldom a luxury, became less a necessity. Manual labor was there not only irksome, but degrading; and thus, while in the North the majority paid the penalty of man's disobedience, earning their bread by the sweat of the brow, in the South they earned their bread by the sweat of their negroes. Another cause was the widely different legislative policy. The North sought for the protection of her manufacturing interest, the South was for free trade—open markets with all the world.

This was rather a financial difficulty, and in every Congress were found tariff and anti-tariff men fighting for their own pockets. He would now come to the more direct and immediate cause of the American disunion, and he pronounced it in one word—abolitioni-m.—Abolitionism caused the war—secessionism precipitated it. The peculiar form of abolitionism was political not social. It was the freesoil party, and not the philanthrophists of Boston and Exeter Hall, which had driven on secession.

The freesoil party were opposed to the admission of new Slave States, not on moral grounds, but because every State added two members to the Senate, who acted as a check on the laws enacted for the aggrandizement of the Northern manufacturers. Sentimental abolitionism had very few advocates in Congress and none in the Cabinet. South Carolina wanted the manufactures of France and England duty free, and desired to pay for them in her own cotton, without having it clipped at New York on its way to Manchester. Slavery was too great a question to be flippantly disposed of at Exeter Hall, or to be wiped away by those who shed tears over the imaginary wrongs of fictitious "Uncle Toms" and impossible "Little Tobeys" Slavery had ever existed in some form or other. The South profited by it and retained it.

The negro who could sleep like the black snake beneath the burning rays of a tropical sun could alone work profitably in the Sugar fields of the South.

But "slavery," said the philanthrophists of the North, "is a grievous wrong, and being implicated in it constitutionally we will root it out." So they waged a fratricidal war that four millions of Africans might be set at liberty to work, wander, steal or starve. He could testify that a happier, healthier, better fed or more lightly tasked class of laborers than the slaves he had never seen either in Europe or America. The master who illtreated his slaves was everywhere detested and avoided, and even the women who did so were sent to Coventry, and yet the Christians of the North refused to hold fellowship with the slaveholder. Antagonism ripened into hatred, and the result is open war. The malignant anti-slavery policy of the North became organic when Mr. Lincoln was elected President—he who declared that "the States must be all free or all slave States." From the moment of his election to the Presidency secession was a foregone conclusion.

Having drawn a vivid picture of the State of feeling in the North and South after the taking of Fort Sumpter, the lecturer proceeded to say that from that moment he had never heard from man or woman in the South a single word in favor of re union. On the other hand they showed a Spartan determination to spend their last dollar, and to shed their last drop of blood to resist invasion, and even the women stripped themselves of their jewels to equip the army of their defenders. The Southern army was composed of all classes. In some regiments it was not unusual to see three generations—grandfather, father and son of the oldest families; and perhaps no army ever went into the field with so large a proportion of well educated and wealthy gentlemen. Men like these went into battle as if they were entering on single combat; and, perhaps, no truer conception of the single state of feeling in the South could be gained than from the words. "the spirit of resistance is up to the dueling point." Women, priests and bishops were enlisted in the cause, and even the slaves asked permission of their masters to go and fight the Yankee Abolitionists.

The Southern States consisted of seven States, with a territory of 770,000 square miles. All hope of reconciliation had passed away. Section was arrayed against section, father against son, brother against brother.—There were Irish, French and German regiments in the North; and there were Irish, French and German regiments in the South.—It was no question of race, blood or religion that divided them. Let him now refer to the elements of the different armies. In the North there was manufacturing and trading; the South was peculiarly agricultural. In consequence of emigration, the population of the North embraced every nation, tribe and people.

There were swarms of convicts, paupers and refugees, and there the right of free suffrage gave a power which was a dangerous element in the State. Unrestricted suffrage was the fallacy. When Pontius Pilate gave the franchise to the people, they elected Barabas, and from that day to this there were thousands of instances to disprove the popular dogma that "the voice of the people is the voice of God"

The seceded States were comparatively free from the admixture of foreigners. There 400,000 white men held 4,000,000 slaves.—The Constitution of the Confederate States as granted was far superior to the Federal States. It was particularly so in two respects. There was an extention of the Presidential term to six years, with a prohibition against re-election; and the appointment of all Confederate officers except Cabinet ministers was for life, or during good behavior. Thus there was a check on office seeking, and on the clamerous hounds for place.

By this system of place hunting the North had become a nation of politicians without a statesman being left, and thus it became worse was conveyed in the description of the Frenchman who, having visited the United States, exclaimed, "My God, what a country—250 religions and only one soup"-[laughter.]-to which a Yankee journalist retorted on France by saying "My God, what a nation-250 soups and no religion." [Renewed laughter.] He would not attempt to unroll the horrible panorama of this fratracidal war, the bloodiest picture ever painted by the hand of time, where every gain was a loss and every victory a defeat. Mr. Russell, of the Times, was a most powerful and impartial historian of the war.—When he wrote from hearsay then he was entitled to only hearsay credit; but when "Our own correspondent" concluded his letters with "all this I saw and was part of," then the reader might rely on him.

After seven months of bloodshed and slaughter there were no indications of peace, and the only hope of settling these differences seemed to be a latent faith in mutual exhaustation — The North taunted the South with stealing Northern property. The South replied that when the colonies broke from England they had done the same, and had even converted the leaden statute of King George, which stood in the Bowling Green at New York, for the slaughter of the King's subjects, and made no restitution—(laughter)—but that when the war was over the South intended to take an inventory of all property, and to strike an equitable balance. They further said that they never intended to take Washington after the battle of Bull Run, because the public property would form too large an item for settlement. (Oh, oh! and laughter.)

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

The English people are very doubtful of the success of the renewed enterprises of cotton growing in India.

The organ of the British Government at Calcutta gives but a poor account of these experiments. This paper (the Englishman) sets down the expense of cotton *per pound* to the cultivator or shipper at 4½ pence, and remarks that "it is thus clearly perceptible that the present price of India cotton in the Liverpool market is not sufficient to induce any increase in the cultivation; the more so as the charges here given are irrespective of the thousand and one demands made upon the trade by every native agent through whose hands it passes." One acre of cotton land in the *Raichore Doab*, one of the best cotton districts in India, produces, says the Englishman, only two hundred and sixty pounds of cotton in the seed, or, when cleaned, seventy pounds. To add to its growth new lands would have to be cleared, upon which that paper remarks as follows:

"The clearing, leveling and preparing the land would scarcely be done under £1 10 shillings an acre, and the subsequent weedings and hoeings, without which the plants would not thrive in a newly turned soil, would further increase the cultivator's outlay by at least another pound sterling. It is therefore evident that, without some more sure and substantial prospect of remuneration, there can be little prospect of the ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of new lands; though they may cultivate more of their old lands with cotton. But this cannot and will not be sufficient; and, unless Manchester is prepared to raise the price of Indian cotton nearer to that now being paid for the produce of American slave labor, there is, we fear, but a poor prospect of any very great increase to the cotton lands now existing."

Jessie Fremont and Old Blair.—A Yankee journal relates the following:

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, while on her recent visit to Washington to ferret out the origin of the hostility which had manifested itself towards her husband, had an interview with the President, during which Mr. Blair, Sr., father of the Postmaster General, and Frank P. Blair, were present. Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont and said:—"Mrs. Fremont, allow me to say to you that, in my judgment, madam, your proper place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this intermeddling with the affairs of the State is, to say the least of it, in very bad taste on your part; and, in conclusion, I wish you to understaad that here is where we make men and unmake them." To which Mrs. Fremont instantly replied:—"Mr. Blair, permit me to say to you that I have seen some men of your making, and if they are the best you can do I would advise you to quit the business."

EAST TENNESSEE.—A dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 5th inst., says: "On Sunday last, Lieut. Col. White's Battalion of Tennessee Cavalry, encountered a detachment of Lincoln infantry, variously estimated at from one hundred to three hundred in Morgan county, Tennessee, on the side of a mountain. Col. White charged upon the enemy, and dispersed them. Capt. Duncan of the Yankee forces rallied his men twice, but with only partial success. Capt. Duncan was shot through the head and killed by J. Roberts, a lad only 15 years old, and whose brother was recently killed by some Kentucky Yankees. The Lincoln infantry were completely routed, and fled in confusion. Seven dead Yankees were left on the field, and one prisoner was taken. A free negro, attached as a waiting boy to Captain McLeary's company, killed one of the Lincolnites.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Journal of Commerce, 3d inst.

The foreign news received during the past few days cannot but lead to the gravest solicitude for the future. The tone of the French news is even more unpleasant than that from England, while it is evident that a strong pressure will be brought upon both Governments to induce them not only to recognize the Southern Confederacy but to interfere by force to raise the blockade. The general principle is now strongly urged that the American war has been of long duration without practical results, and that the means of warfare adopted, such as the stone blockade, for example, are contrary to the moral sense of the great powers of the world The urgency of the Abolitionists to declare the freedom of the slaves and thus create the horrors of servile insurrections, is now regarded by their old allies, the English, as an evidence of the tendency of Americans to barbarism, and is used as an argument to induce national interference in our affairs.

We cannot but feel the melancholy fact that America is regarded in Europe as a weakened power, with whom it is possible to deal as with an inferior. No Government has yet taken this view, but public sentiment is strengthening in that direction, and it will require great caution and moderation to prevent such action on the part of England and France as will make it necessary for America to assert her dignity and prove her power.

The London Observer is entitled to no credit, and we are not induced to place any reliance on the "latest intelligence" which comes from that office, where the Southern agents seem to hold council. Despatches are easily made up for a departing steamer, to produce an effect on this country, and the despatch appears to be of that kind. But the entire tone of the European mind is not to be mistaken. It is now a question of great moment for France and England whether an armed intervention will be justifiable, and if justifiable, whether it will pay for the cost.

This will be discussed for some weeks. If at the end of a year from the commencement of the war, we shall remain in the same position, the urgency of the pressure on those powers will increase.

Meantime, we are now approaching the opportunity to exhibit the force which Gen. McClellan has been gathering. That force surpasses anything that European powers have supposed. It is beyond anything that Americans imagine. We speak not without authority when we say that the artillery forces of the Union army to-day surpass immensely, in all that constitutes military strength, anything the world has ever seen before. No ruch result of military skill, foresight, preparation and drill has been realized in any nation up to the present time. When this is brought into sight by the movements which are to be made, the tone of European criticism will change, and it will be acknowledged that they had no conception of the strength of the American Government.

It is now a question whether we shall display to Europe a sufficient force, to be the best argument against their ideas of interfering with us. If they are convinced that we are a great nation, unimpaired in our vigor, they will remain quiet. Otherwise they may attempt to settle our troubles for us, and no one can fore see the results of such an attempt.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

As the Louisville Courier truly remarks, the day of trial has come. In a few days—perhaps sooner—the gathered hosts of the Usurper and Despot are moving forward from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Nothing but the special interposition of Almighty God can avert the horrible consequences of great battles fought. Soon the boom of cannon will pass from hill top to hill top along the vast line of military operations; and the rattle of musketry, the clash of bayonets, the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying, the shouts of the victors and the curses of the vanquished, and high above all the wail of the widows and the cry of orphans, will fill the intervening valleys; and be the result what it may, the land will be clothed in gloom, covered with desolate homes and filled with suffering.

This is the day of trial. If the grand armies now being pressed forward by the enemy be beaten, the war will be at an end—another effort to crush out the South will not be made. If one or more of them shall be successful, the contest will be renewed with redoubled fury everywhere, new life will be given to the war, and new scenes of blood will burst upon the startled vision. The disaster at Drainsville and the repulse of Crittenden admonish us that the conflict must be bloody and desperate, that at many places it will be doubtful, and that we should be prepared for reverses and at least partial defeats.

The great strategic positions occupied by the Confederate Generals can never be taken by the enemy. Bowling Green, Columbus, and Manassas we believe can defy the numbers, skill, and resources of the North, now and forever. But there are intervening points, important, but not vital, where our defences are weak, and our means of resistance inadequate; and at these, the Federals may achieve such successes as will give encouragement to the people of their section, sustain the Administration for a time, and stimulate their Generals to renewed efforts to bind upon their brows the laurels of victory.

There is bloody work to be done. Let none under-estimate its importance or its difficulties. Let every heart be steeled and every muscle set; for the danger is at hand, the day of trial is upon us, and we must be worthy of the cause we have espoused, or pay the penalty in the horrors of a prolonged contest brought nearer to our homes.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

PLANS OF THE ENEMY.

The New York Evening Post, in an editorial on "the campaign," gives the following theory in regard to the movements of the armies and fleets now in active service:

"It is evident that a commander of genius adequate to the end would not waste men and means by scattered blows, which, singly, can effect but little. Rather, he would endeavor to work out slowly a carefully studied plan by which he could bring all the means at his command to bear upon some decisive point, where he could hope to overwhelm the enemy and destroy not only his army, but the cause itself. Richmond and Manassas have two great lines of communication, and two only. The Virginia and East Tennessee railroad connects Richmond with the great Southwest, from which Beauregard draws nearly all his supplies. The railroad system, which is concentrated at Weldon, or at Raleigh, North Carolina, connects Richmond with the Atlantic slave States, from which Beauregard has drawn most of his men. If these two lines are cut off, the grand army of the Confederates is effectually isolated, the decisive point of action is at once declared, and this point may be threatened from front and rear at the same time. But to make such a blow tell more decisively, it would be necessary to operate as well in those States which are out off from succor, as against the grand army, to capture which would crush rebellion.

"Let us see how our forces are situated to fulfil these conditions. Buell is in Kentucky, with one hundred thousand men. His advance upon Nashville will isolate Zollicoffer and Marshall, who must setreat before Schoepf into Tennessee, and give us command of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad—the Southwestern communication. If, now, we can imagine Burnside striking at the seaboard railroad line—say at Weldon—we shall at once have Beauregard's forces imprisoned in Virginia, for they have never been able to get means of transportation together for their great army, and cannot move off the railroads. Meantime, Buell may turn his forces eastward, through the loyal dirtricts of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, until he threatens Richmond from the Southwest; Burnside may secure himself in the loyal parts of North Carolina, and threaten Beauregard from the South; McClellan and Banks lie upon the rebel front, ready to assail, the moment Beauregard turns to defend himself against Buell or Burnside. And while the grand army of Davis is thus imprisoned on all sides, Sherman has opportunities to strike in South Carolina; Dupont may join in the attack on Charleston or Savannah, or both; Butler and Phelps threaten Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; and Halleck carry his hundred thousand men to New Orleans.

"Napoleon defeated his apponents by piercing their centre, and by the movements we have supposed above, McClellan would pierce the centre of the rebellion. He would mass an overwhelming force upon the decisive point in Virginia, and meantime would prevent succor by engaging the weaker portions of the enemy at various points. And, lastly, he ought to be able to capture, in this way, an army which might make a fresh stand were it merely driven out of Virginia. Thus, too, the expedition to Port Royal will assume its proper importance, and cease to be regarded as a mere raid upon cotton fields; and the forces at Ship island, too small for independent conquest, will do their work in threatening the enemy's rear and embarrassing his movements for defence."

IMPORTANT MILITARY BILL.

We have obtained, says the Richmond Examiner, a copy of the following important bill, passed by Congress and approved by the President. It proposes radical changes in the organization and enlistment of our military forces. As an appropriate explanation of its objects, we make a brief summary of the features wherein it differs from the other military bills referred to in its context.

It provides for the acceptance of single volunteers by the President, instead of as formerly, requiring their acceptance by companies.

It changes the mode of appointment of field and company officers, the original giving to the President the power of appointment.

It makes provision for filling vacancies by a system of promotion.

It provides for detailing officers to recruit.

It provides a system of universal enlistment, with special encouragement for raising military corps.

The law is one of much importance and interest, and, we learn, has been partially designed by Congress to avoid, if possible, the system of conscription, or drafting; by invigorating the recruiting service and offering new inducements to volunteers.

An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to raise an additional military force, to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That volunteers offering their services under an act entitled an "An act to raise an additional military force to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861, may be accepted by the President singly as well as in companies, squadrons, batallions or regiments.

SEC 2. In all appointments of officers raised under this act, the field and company officer shall be chosen and appointed in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non commissioned officers in the Provisional army," approved December 11th, 1861; and all vacancies occurring in the said offices after the first election made under this act, as well as under the act entitled, "An act to raise an additional military force to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861. shall be filled by promotion, according to grade and seniority, as provideded in the said act of the 1861, except in case of disability or other incompetency: *Provided*, however, that the President be authorized to depart from the prescribed rule of promotion, in honor of any person especially distinguished by his commanding general for extraordinary merit, or some signal act of military skill or gallantry.

SEC 3. Any vacancy occurring in the ranks of companies mustered into the Confederate service for three years or for the war, may be filled with volunteers; and the commander of each of said squadrons, battallions or regiments, organized as aforesaid, may detail one non-commissioned officer and one or more privates from each company of his command, with the approval of the brigadier-general of the brigade to which said squadron, battalion or regiment may be attached, to recruit men for said company; so that the same may contain not more than one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; and the men so recruited shall be mustered at the time of enrollment, and shall be entitled to transportation and subsistence, or commutation of subsistence, till they join their respective companies, and to fifty dollars bounty, to be paid at the time of joining the same.

SEC. 4. The President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint and commission persons as field officers or captains to raise regiments, squadrons, battaliens, or companies, and the individuals composing the same shall be mustered at the time of enlistment, and be entitled to pay, transportation, and subsistence from the date of the organization of companies; but the officers so appointed by the President shall not be entitled to any pay or allowance until their respective commands be fully organized and reported to the Secretary of War; and said appointments shall expire if the officer appointed shall not, within a reasonable time, not to exceed two months for a company, and four months for a battalion, squadron, or regiment, report the corps authorized to be raised by him, organized and ready for duty. *Provided, nevertheless*, That every officer so commissioned for such purpose shall receive an appointment proportioned to the force he recruits: *And provided, furthermore*, That no enlistments under the commissions of captains shall be obligatory unless the number be sufficient to constitute a company.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I had prepared a long article of a very conservative character for your columns, this week, but as no response whatever was made by "the peculiar friends of the South" to my fervent appeal in favor of volunteering, I relinquish that subject to the care of those persons who ought, at this time, to have a peculiar interest in the affairs on our coast.

I very much fear, that old Lincoln, guided by the traitorous advice of "Traveler," is determined to ascertain the truth of his assertion! By the criminal conduct of our State authorities, near three thousand volunteers have been compelled to meet three times their number of Yankees on Roanoke Island; and the natural consequence was that they were overpowered and made prisoners! We therefore not only lose so many brave volunteers, but we lose so many arms; and as we lack both men and arms, this blow at Roanoke Island is certainly one of those reverses well calculated to discredit us, not only at home but also abroad!

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, last Friday, at Raleigh, Mr. Thomas Webb, of Hillsboro', was elected President, Mr. Cameron having resigned.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—This must be a picked set. Secretary Cameron has been obliged to retire before his first year was out, because of the detection of stupendous frauds, by which he and his friends are said to have pocketed millions; and now we learn that Welles is to follow. The Richmond Whig says:

"Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, is in trouble. He gave a job to his brother-in-law, a Mr. Morgan, of New York, for the purchase of vessels for the Port Royal and Burnside fleets, by which he realized in five months, $90,000. He or some of his confidants were so impudent as to boast of his good fortune, which at once stirred up the enmity and malignity of all the rest of the crew, who had not met with the same good luck. The subject has been brought before Congress, and Welles has been compelled to explain and admit the facts. Morgan received no direct compensation from the Government—but 2½ per cent. commission from the sellers of the vessels, thereby making it his interest to give the largest possible price in every case. Welles pretends that his object was the public good. He knew Morgan to be honest, though he was his brother-in-law—and thought him better able to circumvent the New York rogues than any of the officers of the Navy. Welles will have to walk—not for his or brother-in-law's roguery—but for being detected."

Important Ordinance.

The following Ordinance, introduced by Mr. Ellison, as a substitute for that reported by the Committee of Finance, passed its several readings on Saturday, an ordered to be enrolled:

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING THE LEVYING OF TAXES BY THE COUNTY COURTS.

1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the Chairman of the County Court, and where there is no Chairman, the County Court Clerk of each and every County in this State, shall by public notice convene, the Justices of the County Courts at their respective Court Houses, on the first Monday in May, 1862, and a majority of the Justices being present, they shall proceed to levy taxes for County purposes, and may in their discretion, as now provided by law, levy the taxes for School purposes, and the Clerks of the respective County Courts shall, in such cases enter the proceedings of said Justices on the minute docket of said County Courts as part of the records of said Courts thus convened in special session: *Provided* that the Counties holding regular terms of the County Courts in said month of May, or the first Monday in June, 1862, the levy hereby required shall be made at such regular terms.

2. *Be it further ordained*, That the act of the late extra session of the General Assembly, entitled 'An Act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes," which requires the Justices of the several County Courts, at their first Court after the first day of January in every year to levy a tax for county and school purposes, &c., be and the same is hereby modified a repealed, so far as the same may apply to the present year 1862.

3. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall expire and be inapplicable after the year 1862.

4. *Be it further ordained*, That those counties in which their County Courts have levied the taxes for County and school purposes, and in those counties in which they may hereafter levy the same in ignorance of the provisions of this Ordinance, the same shall be void and of no effect.

The following resolution was also passed on Saturday last:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to have printed three hundred copies of the ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance concerning the levying of taxes by the County Courts," and forward one copy each to the Sheriff, and County Court Clerk, and Chairman of the County Court, in each and every county of the State.

MARRIED.

In Forsyth county, on the 30th ult. by Robert F. Linville, Esq., Mr. JOHN Q. A. DILWORTH to Miss ALEY L. FULP.

DIED.

In Forsyth County, on the 10th inst., JOHN FRANCIS, infant son of Calvin and Louisa E. White.

In this county, on the 10th inst., ANN ELIZA SULLIVAN, aged 36 years, 3 months and 3 days.

WANTED.

A COPY of *Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas*. Apply at this office.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1862.

S. T. Speer, vs Mary E. Johnson. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur to said suit,—otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against her.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of the said Court at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

jan. 31-4t-adv $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Hannah Shields vs Isaac N. Shields Alson Pitts & others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, that Isaac N. Shields and Alson Pitts are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the said Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, and then there plead answer or demur to said petition or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Winston, this the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862. C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

jan. 24—6w: pr. $5.

"Bethel Reg't to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place.—All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this office without dely, with a view of going into this Regiment which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. Where a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieut. for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK,

J. G. MARTIN,

40—4t Adjutant General.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

TO HIRE.

I have yet two young NEGRO MEN for hire during the present year.

A. H. SHEPPERD.

GOOD SPRING, Jan. 14, 1862.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

WANTED,

A GOOD YOUNG COW and CALF. Apply AT THIS OFFICE.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf

CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint thd following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Langhenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22–3m

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

LOST PISTOL.

A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861—33–3t–pd.

Concentrated Lye,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!
GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES,
295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. tar, buck, Mrs. H, A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

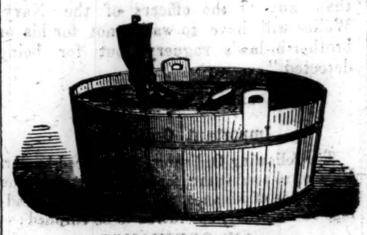
OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,
And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S
PATENT WATER PROOF
COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.
LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50–tf.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States o America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S
Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,		$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,		5 00
Six copies,	do do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

A List of Letters remaining in th Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1862.

Elder Levi Bodenhamer,	Jordan Rominger,
Miss Bethana Barynes	Mrs. Margarett Riggs,
Lucetta Brown,	Major C. L. Snyder,
Mrs. Elizabeth Casey,	Joel Vest,
Miss Mary E. Calhoon	J. A. Vannell,
" Mary J. Davis,	Mrs. S. Webb,
Alfred Everett,	Joseph Wosley,
Miss Mary Holston 3,	Silas Ward 2,
W. B. Marsh,	Mrs. P. P. Wetherford,
R. A. Portis,	J. J. Whicker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1862.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishe ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up.

J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

Fine Chewing & Smoking obacco and Cigars at the DRUGSTORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE,

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG ST

Fancy Soaps, in great variety,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS O FICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditors of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.
SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 40 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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march 29, 1861, 40–1y